

GENERAL NOTES

An attack on Ring-necked Pheasants by a Goshawk.—During the winter of 1945-46, a study of the overwintering ability of Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) was conducted in a typical river valley of Connecticut, where the birds were more or less concentrated in the vicinity of several feeding stations. On January 23, 1946, between 9:10 and 1:00 p.m., I was in a car parked 40 feet away from one of these stations, observing the activities of 13 Pheasants that were at or near the station. The ground was covered with three inches of crusted snow. At 10:53 a.m. a Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) sailed low over the station. The Pheasants "froze," about 50 sparrows that were in the vicinity flew into a grapevine tangle some 30 feet from the feeder, and 2 Crows in the treetops started to call. The Goshawk continued its flight and disappeared. About two minutes later the Pheasants resumed their activity about the feeder. At 11:00 a.m. sparrows put up a loud cry from the grapevine, and the Pheasants froze again. At 11:07 a.m. the hawk appeared and alighted about three feet above the ground on a wind-thrown willow tree beside the feeding station shelter. There were but three Pheasants in the open at the moment, and one cock was at the feeder. These three birds started moving slowly away, but the hawk appeared not to notice. When the cock neared the grapevine tangle, the Goshawk dived after him. The cock escaped into the tangle. The Goshawk circled and, compressing its wings, plunged into the opposite side of the tangle with a crash. Confused sounds of Pheasants and sparrows came from the thicket. Soon the cock reappeared and flew a short distance into the marsh; he was apparently not seriously harmed. A hen Pheasant also ran out of the grapevine and into a clump of berry bushes about two feet from the car. The Goshawk was close behind but could not follow her into the bushes. It passed about four feet in front of the car and flew to a dead tree overlooking the area, where it sat and arranged its feathers. At 11:30 a.m., a Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) appeared and made three dives at the Goshawk (which appeared not to notice) and then flew away. The Goshawk flew from its perch at 12:10 p.m. and disappeared. The following day the remains of a cock and a hen Pheasant were found in the vicinity of this station with evidence of having been killed by an avian predator.—MAURICE M. ALEXANDER, *Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, Hartford, Connecticut.*

Red Phalarope in eastern Ohio.—On the morning of September 15, 1945, a bird was brought to me that had been found lying dead upon the sidewalk in Amsterdam, Jefferson County, Ohio. William C. Baker and I identified it as a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*), and this identification was later substantiated by Milton B. Trautman. The bird, a male in winter plumage, weighed 23.7 grams. It had probably flown against a wire or other obstruction, for the front of its skull was fractured.

This specimen appears to be the only record of a Red Phalarope for the extreme eastern portion of Ohio, although the species has been recorded several times for other portions of the State. Hine (1928. *Auk*, 45:94-95) records a specimen collected along the Scioto River, Delaware County, September 29, 1927. Campbell (1940. "Birds of Lucas County," *Bull. Toledo Mus. Sci.*, 1:82-83) records two seen on October 12, 1932, one on November 7, 1936, and one on October 10, 1937, in Lucas County, near Toledo. Trautman (1940. "Birds of Buckeye Lake, Ohio," *Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Misc. Publ. No.* 44:258) collected two specimens at Buckeye Lake, one on November 2, 1929, the other October 28, 1933.—FOREST W. BUCHANAN, *Amsterdam, Ohio.*